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Caught at Last

Spanish Fleet Bottled Up in Santiago Harbor.

OFFICIALS REFUSE TO TALK

While Repairing His Ships the Spanish Commander is Hemmed in—Sampson Will Urge a Battle.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The Spanish fleet, under Cervera, is bottled up in the harbor of Santiago with no likelihood of escape, as the American ships guard the narrow entrance to the harbor. Definite information to that effect arrived at the navy department this afternoon, and while the officials won't make any positive statement, they admit Cervera has been caught.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Last night shortly after an official bulletin had been issued denying the rumors of an engagement in Windward Passage, Secretary Long made the guarded remark to a reporter, "You may quote me as saying that we suppose the Spanish fleet is at Santiago. The bulletin added that the St. Louis had cabled at San Juan to the department not to tell anything else relating to the rival squadron, although unquestionably it had definite knowledge about them.

Meanwhile where are Sampson and Schley? Hints were given today that no naval engagements had taken place because the American fleet, whose exact position was known here, was not likely to encounter the enemy. But these may have been based merely upon rumors that a reported engagement had occurred at Windward Passage. Neither Sampson nor Schley, was apparently in Windward Passage, and was not there yesterday. The inference to be drawn from guarded remarks of officials was that no squadron has been sent to Santiago by that route, or else had already passed through it. There is no reason to doubt that the squadron of Sampson or Schley, or of both, is blockading the entrance to Santiago.

The naval officers are wondering why Cervera allowed himself to be caught, for he has no chance to escape. The opinion is almost general that at least one of his cruisers was in such a shape that it could not be repaired before the American ships appeared, and it is probably lack of repairing facilities, rather than lack of coal, that forced the Spanish admiral to remain.

Those who know Sampson are confident he will not wait for the enemy's force to come out or attempt to compel submission by blockading the harbor; but will go in and force battle despite the narrow entrance to the forts and probable mines and torpedoes.

HAWAII'S OFFER TO UNCLE SAM

Nothing but Orders from Washington will Cause Her to Change—Their Feelings in Regard to Annexation.

HONOLULU, May 17, via San Francisco, May 24.—The republic of Hawaii has offered herself unconditionally to the United States. That government has decided positively and without division to render this great republic all assistance possible in the war with Spain, and nothing but absolute orders from Washington to Hawaii to proclaim neutrality could change the present situation. From the temper of the officials and most prominent and influential business men on the islands, if the guns of the Spanish fleet were pointed at this city, it would not force the proclamation of neutrality. Yesterday's edition of the Star says:

"Thus far, however, the republic of Hawaii has not been officially informed that state war exists between the United States and Spain by either county. It is generally believed here that annexation nearer now than ever before, and every steamer is expected to bring long-looked for news. The members of the senate don't like the bill that was sent down here from Washington, giving these islands to the United States as a war measure or as a base of war operations. The features of the bill were given to the senate by the government in executive session. It was drafted by friends of the annexation in the United States, and received the approval of Messrs. Hatch and Thurston, as well as of Senator Morgan, and other members of the United States senate committee on foreign relations. It was sent to President Dole by Hawaiian representatives in Washington. The objections that the members of the Hawaiian senate make to the bill is that all that the Republicans do or offer to do is contained in the annexation treaty. To pass the proposed bill, or even to consider it, would savor of over-anxiety which would be very apt to defeat its own purpose."

TREATY SAID TO HAVE BEEN SIGNED

An Official Cablegram Received at Kingston Announces the Completion of a Defensive Alliance.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A dispatch to the World from Kingston, Jamaica, says: The signing of a treaty of defense between the United States and Great Britain is announced in a dispatch received Sunday by the military authorities. A crisis in the war between America and Spain is imminent, the dispatches intimate, and Jamaica will be directly affected. All leaves of absence of military and naval officers have been canceled. Supplies of provisions to last eighteen months are being stored. A London correspondent of the World says:

A special cablegram from the Kingston correspondent of the Chronicle reads:

"A military officer informs me that an official cablegram was received here Sunday, announcing the formal signing of an Anglo-American defensive alliance. Certainly the war office is actively engaged in provisioning the camp in Jamaica with eighteen months' supplies, and orders have been issued to cancel leaves of officers and men."

OTHER EXPEDITIONS TO FOLLOW

The Charleston Will Act as Convey From Honolulu.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The war department will follow up as soon as possible the embarkation of troops from San Francisco today with additional detachments destined to reach Manila immediately after the first armed force. Simultaneously with the report of news today that three ship loads of troops had embarked from the Pacific coast. It was officially announced that the Charleston would convey the troops and ships from Honolulu to Manila. The government has not the slightest apprehension that Spain will be able to inflict any damage on the expedition between California and Hawaii, but it is deemed best to avoid any chance of danger for the rest of the journey.

It is estimated that the expedition will reach Manila about June 15th. The government is trying to secure several more vessels, especially those of the Northern Pacific Company to which American registry will probably be granted by congress. It is unlikely any American ships will have to be impressed.

A Message from the Charleston. SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—The following was brought to the Examiner office by a carrier pigeon: "On board U. S. S. Charleston, 10 a. m., Sunday, May 2.—Griffin, Naval Pay Office, San Francisco: Please report us now passing lightship. Good weather; all well. HENRY GLASS."

DeWitt's Little Early Risers, The famous little pills.

CAMPAIGN TO BE RUSHED

Dynamite Cruiser Vesuvius to Be Made Use of in Destroying the Hidden Mines in Santiago Harbor.

GREAT CONFIDENCE PLACED IN SAMPSON

It is Now Only a Matter of a Short Time Until Cervera Must Succumb to the Inevitable.

KEY WEST, May 25.—The dispatch boat Wanda has just returned here and reports she left Admiral Sampson's fleet at Lobos Key light. The Wanda followed the fleet away when it left here Saturday morning last. Sampson's fleet left Havana for Santiago Monday. Admiral Cervera's fleet is bottled in Santiago harbor, and Sampson and Schley are outside preparing to destroy the Spanish cruisers.

When Sampson starts the bombardment of the city, the beginning of the end will have come. His orders have been to find the Spanish fleet and destroy it. The Spaniards will not have an opportunity to outfit and make a dash for the open sea at night.

Strategists give Sampson credit for leaving Santiago harbor open to Cervera. His chief object was to prevent the fleet from entering Havana harbor by guarding Windward Passage, and he accomplished this. No orders have been given as to whether the fleet shall force an entrance into the passage or shall take some other means to get at Cervera.

Great faith is placed in Sampson, whose knowledge of torpedoes, mines and ordinance is second to that of no other officer in the navy.

If it is possible to reach the Spanish ships they will be attacked almost immediately. Sampson will first demolish the outer forts and then under fire of the fleet, destroy the mines in the channel. The dynamite cruiser Vesuvius can be used to good advantage, as by hurling huge masses of high explosives into the channel all the hidden mines can be exploded.

Strategists believe that Sampson will waste no more time than did Dewey at Manila, and when he has finished Spain's last weapon of defense on this continent will be gone.

Commodore Schley left Key West last Friday and with him were the battleships Massachusetts and Texas, armored cruiser Brooklyn and the auxiliary cruiser Scorpion. The battleship Iowa followed Schley on Friday and was overtaken by the torpedo boat Dupont off Cape San Antonio.

OREGON BOYS HAVE SAILED

San Francisco Went Wild With Enthusiasm on the Occasion.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24.—San Francisco gave an exhibition of American patriotism never before approached in the city's history when 2500 of Uncle Sam's troops departed on the transports the City of Pekin, the Australia and the City of Sydney, to establish American rule in the Philippines.

Fully 100,000 people surrounded the fleet for two hours before it weighed anchor and steamed for the Golden Gate. Crafts of every description, from an ordinary whitehall to the big ocean liner Ronoke, were in the stream. Every vessel flew the stars and stripes from every mast. Each vessel carried a band of music and the intermingling of twenty national airs, their cheers from thousands of soldiers, the responses from the fleet of the excursionists, and of the thousands who had packed the dock for four miles along the water front, made a scene that will live as long as the memory of those who witnessed it. San Francisco simply turned loose and gave the soldier boys a send-off befitting an epoch-marking occasion in the history

of the nation.

Three o'clock was the hour set for the sailing of the fleet, and for hours before a stream of humanity moved toward the water front with the intention of gaining some point of vantage to watch the departure of the troops. By two o'clock it was estimated that 100,000 people occupied the docks and places from which a good view could be obtained. The shipping along the front was gaily decorated with bunting and flags of every nation except Spain.

MORE VOLUNTEERS CALLED FOR

Regulations Soon to be Issued—This Proclamation Calls for 75,000 Additional Volunteers.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The president today settled beyond doubt all speculation as to his intentions with reference to the sending of armies of invasion from the United States, by calling for an additional 75,000. Mr. McKinley has demonstrated that it is the policy of the United States to have an army of about 300,000 men ready for business within a month. This army will consist of 60,000 regulars, 200,000 volunteers and 10,000 especially enlisted men who have suffered from contagious diseases likely to be encountered in tropical climates, and who are therefore considered impervious to such complaints, 35,000 cavalry, known as rough riders, and about as many more special men forming engineer and signal corps of the volunteer service.

According to the best inside advices, the president's intention is to dispose of this vast body about as follows: Forty or fifty thousand will be sent to the Philippines for the purpose of occupying those islands completely. One hundred thousand will be transported to the islands of Cuba; twenty thousand more are destined for Porto Rico, which island it is the intention of the United States to capture and hold. The remainder will be held in reserve.

FURTHER NEWS OF A BATTLE

Several American Vessels Probably Sunk—Rumors Persistent in Confirming the Report.

PORT AU PRINCE, May 24 [evening].—A rumor prevails here of an engagement off Santiago between the Spanish and American fleets. It is said that the Spanish lost two vessels both of which were sunk.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Persistent rumors were received today and up to a late hour tonight of an engagement in Windward Passage or south of Cuba, in which the Spanish fleet was entirely demolished with a loss to the American fleet of some of her best vessels.

The rumors came from Port au Prince and Port de Paix. From St. Nicholas and London there was no confirmation of these stories.

OREGON AT THE END OF HER VOYAGE

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Secretary Long has received an official dispatch announcing the safe arrival at Jupiter Inlet, Fla., last night, of the battleship Oregon.

NEW YORK, May 25.—A dispatch to the Evening World from Jupiter, Fla., says that Lient. Davis, of the battleship Oregon, came ashore there last night. "Our race," said Davis, "was a most exciting one, and especially after we left Bahia, for we knew then the possibility of interception. Captain Clark, however, kept the little fleet in constant readiness, and had we run into the Spanish fleet we would have been heard from. As it is, we are all happy. Our race from San Francisco is ended and we will have a chance to take part with the fleets now looking for the Spanish." The Marietta and Buffalo are with the Oregon.

JUPITER, Fla., May 25.—The battleship Oregon, which arrived here at 10:30 last night, has left Jupiter.

Use Clarke & Falk's Rosofam for the teeth.

SCHLEY OFF SANTIAGO

A Speedy Attack Will Be Made—Cervera is Thought to Be Secretly Caught in the Yankee Trap.

PLANS MADE FOR CAPTURING CERVERA

The Fleet Has Not Been Seen as the View is Obscured by the Hills Surrounding the Bay.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—The plans of the navy department for crushing the Spanish fleet under Cervera, and thus obviating the necessity of keeping American ships to guard the entrance to Santiago, has been matured. Sampson's views on that subject are awaited with interest. A dispatch from Sampson was received this evening; but its contents was not disclosed at a late hour. Naval officers agree that the prospect of crushing Cervera is not easy to accomplish, and the main point involved is whether it shall be attempted now or not until other plans are carried out.

It is the desire of the military authorities to begin invasions of Cuba and Porto Rico as soon as possible; but it must depend largely on the resources of the navy. By keeping four armor-clads before Santiago, only seven would be left for operations elsewhere. The Cadiz reserve squadron has become a factor in the situation, and while strategists hardly imagine it will be sent to the West Indies, surprise must be guarded against.

There is a desire on the part of the naval authorities to inaugurate a speedy attack on Cervera by the armor-clads. No matter what difficulties may be encountered, it is considered preferable to resorting to the slow process of starving out the enemy while a second Spanish squadron roams the seas.

A cipher dispatch from Commodore Schley was received at the department this evening. He is off Santiago guarding the entrance to prevent the escape of the Spanish fleet. In his message Schley gave some of the information that came from him yesterday about the presence of Cervera in Santiago bay, but it is understood that the Spanish ships are not visible from the position occupied by Schley, on account of the hills surrounding the harbor. It is said that the statements from Schley that Cervera had not left Santiago was based on information furnished him by one of the fast scout ships that have been watching off that port for several days.

MANILA IS IN HARD LINES

Food Becoming Scarce—Insurgents are Gaining Control of the Island.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A copyrighted dispatch to the World from Hong Kong, dated May 24, says:

The situation at Manila is desperate. Food is scarce and meat is exhausted, while all the canned stuff is nearly gone. Two weeks will exhaust the available supplies. The volunteers have demanded food, but the Spanish government authorities refused to give it and riots are threatened. A delegation is said to be preparing to wait on United States Consul Williams, as the citizens fear an outbreak. The insurgents control the surrounding country, and Chief Aguinaldo has arrived with his staff to organize the rebels. Residents are moving from Cavite. Spanish officials say 500 were killed and 700 wounded in the bombardment by Dewey. All classes are awaiting anxiously the arrival of our troops. There is no sickness on our ships.

Cash to Your Checks. All county warrants registered prior to March 12, 1894, will be paid at my office. Interest ceases after April 20, 1898. C. L. PHILLIPS, County Treasurer.

Royal makes the food pure, wholesome and delicious.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

BIG FIRE IN ASTORIA

Disastrous Blaze Sweeps Out a Part of That City—Loss Estimated at Fifty Thousand Dollars.

ASTORIA, Or., May 25.—The most disastrous conflagration since 1883, visited this city today. It started in the box factory of the Clatsop Mill, and fanned by a strong westerly breeze the building was quickly consumed. The flames spread eastward with great rapidity and in half an hour from the time that the alarm sounded everything between the box factory and Kopp's brewery was burning.

The Pacific Union Cannery building followed the box factory, and in a few minutes the Columbia Cannery caught. In the former were a large number of nets, thirteen of which were lost, together with several boats and personal effects of the fishermen. The Columbia Cannery was not in operation, but contained a large quantity of machinery.

When it was seen that the two canneries could not be saved, the firemen bent all their energies toward saving Kopp's brewery, and succeeded. Meanwhile the net racks for a quarter of a mile eastward had caught from embers, and both canneries were seriously threatened, but a well organized force under Manager Chuttur saved it.

The old Leinenweber cannery building next caught on fire and was almost totally destroyed in half an hour. About twenty fisherman lost their nets and a few boats. There were no fatalities, although two employes of the box factory were seriously burned.

The total loss is estimated at \$50,000, which was only partially covered by insurance.

HE CALLED THEIR BLUFF

Admiral Dewey Refuses to Allow the Germans to Land Provisions.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A special from Manila says: The German consul there tried to land provisions from a German ship, but Dewey refused permission. The consul then declared, according to the dispatch, that he would force a landing under the protection of two German cruisers but Dewey threatened to fire upon the cruisers, and the attempt to land supplies was abandoned.

EXAMPLE OF PATRIOTISM

The Objection to Patriotic Utterances on the Part of a Foreman Causes the Trouble

ASHLAND, Or., May 24.—Frank Joseph Ego, foreman of the peach orchard force of the large orchard belonging to Banke of Ashland, is a sympathizer with Spain. Ego objected to the patriotic demonstrations and utterances of the young American workers, and today the growing trouble with the Spaniard culminated in a strike by the thirty boys, who walked out leaving Ego alone.

One Minute Cough Cure, cures. That is what it was made for.